Improving immunization rates among children 19-35 months

Healthy People (HP) 2010 Leading Health Indicator 14-24

PHN contribution to (county/city) Public Health Improvement Plan for 2002
Assessment:
In (county/city), the vaccination rate for children 19-35 months is as follows for the past
years. Insert county/city data here for vaccination rates showing how it is distributed by race, ethnic group, gender, immigration status, age, and geographic area for each of the past years.
Vaccination rates in children 19-35 months in (county/city) differ from or are similar to the state wide profile in the following ways: *Insert county/city/state comparison data here.*
Describe the qualitative and quantitative factors that influence the vaccination rates in children 19-35 months in (county/city). Aim to answer the question, "What are the factors that contribute to the poor vaccination rates in the population for the county/city."
Diagnosis:
NOTE: If the health department can promise improvement in the vaccination rates for all children 19-35 months living in the county/city, then so state here. If there are no resources available to promise improvement in all, then under this heading describe in what way the vaccination rate is worse for different groups. For instance, it is% overall but% for Asians (therefore the focus for improvement efforts is on Asians).
Identifying Outcomes:
Outcome Objective
By (date), the proportion of the population in (county/city) who completely vaccinated with recommended vaccinations will increase from% (county/city baseline for year) to% (HP 2010 baseline for 1998 was between 43% and 93%; HP 2010 target is 90%).
Planning and Action:

Intermediate Objectives

[DEFINITION: Intermediate objectives link the outcome objectives to the process objectives. They describe the changes that will occur that ultimately result in or produce the desired outcome. They are precursors to attaining the outcome. Intermediate objectives have shorter time frames and clearly reflect what can be accomplished and measured within the time period of the program plan. Intermediate objectives assess measures, which have a high probability of reducing a health problem or increasing resiliency/capacity. These objectives measure the impact of specific interventions designed to achieve the outcome. Intermediate objectives measure changes in organizations, laws, policies, and power structures at the systems level, changes in community norms, attitudes, awareness, beliefs,

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practices, and behavior at the community level, and knowledge, attitude, beliefs, values, skills, circumstances, behaviors, and practices at the individual/family level.]

The following are examples of possible/suggested Intermediate Objectives related to improving vaccination rates based on best practices from "Vaccine-Preventable Diseases: Improving Vaccination Coverage for Children, Adolescents, and Adults", a report on recommendations of the Task Force on Community Preventive Services, CDC, June 18, 1999.

1.	By (date), demand for vaccination among children 19-35 months of the population in (county/city) will increase by%, as evidenced by
2.	By (date), access to vaccination services for children 19-35 months of the population in (county/city) will increase by%, as evidenced by
	ing one of the above examples, the following is a demonstration of how the process extends from Intermediate Objective to the Process Objectives, which describes the action/interventions.
EXAMP	LE:
<u>Int</u>	ermediate Objective 1:
By 	(date), demand for vaccination among children 19-35 months of the population in (county/city) will increase by%, as evidenced by
Pro	ocess Objective 1:
carried out	ON: Process objectives are the methods of the intervention. They detail the specific tasks that will be within a specified time frame. Process objectives describes the input; the means by which the intervention will be implemented. They include inputs, participation, and reactions.]
	By (date), the PHNs will develop a vaccination reminder/recall system in conjunction with day care providers serving children 19-35 months in the population of (county/city). (Minnesota PHN Interventions: Policy Development, Collaboration; Systems, Primary Prevention)
<u>Pro</u>	ocess Objective 2: By (date), PHNs will
<u>Pro</u>	ocess Objective 3: By (date), PHNs will

And so on...

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Under the direction of the local health department nursing director, additional relevant Intermediate Objectives should be developed that address the Outcome Objectives as well as specific Process Objectives that address each Intermediate Objective.

Ultimately, the outcome objective of improving the current immunization status among the population *will only be achieved if other disciplines and the community* contribute to identifying Intermediate and Process Objectives.

Evaluation

Each Process Objective and Intermediate Objective should have a mechanism to evaluate whether or not the objective was accomplished. This includes a mechanism to track progress toward achieving the Outcome Objective at regular intervals.